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In this issue:

OUR UNCLE HO

by HA HUY GIAP
member of the CC of the Viet Nam
Workers' Party

President
HO CHI MINH
congratulating President
TON DUC THANG
when the latter was
appointed Vice-President
of the DRVN
(July 1969)



IN SEPTEMBER:
Translating Their Mourning into Revolutionary Deeds

PLATE OF ALL ARMS INFILCTED ON THE ENEMY HEAVY LOSSES IN ALL SOUTH VIET NAM STRATEGIC AREAS

○ Patriotic Forces Wiped Out or Decimated

- A Regimental CP
- 14 Battalions or Similar Units
- 40 Companies of US, Satellite and Puppet Troops.

○ Hundreds of Millions of People Took Part in Uprisings, Taking Away Important Strategic Regions from Enemy Control.

Nixon, His Person and Policy

— A Commentary by Nhan Dan on Sept. 29, 1969 —

ON September 26, Nixon held a news conference on the Viet Nam issue, the third in 10 days.

On September 16, he announced the withdrawal of 35,000 US troops in South Viet Nam to be completed by mid-December this year. Two days later, he bowed off this decision before the UN General Assembly. At the latest news conference Nixon promised to "end the war before the end of 1970 or before the middle of 1971." The New York Times said on September 27 that Nixon's remarks on Viet Nam were "disappointing."

The Nixon administration's bellicose stance, colonialist policy and obdurate attitude

toward the Viet Nam issue has drawn vigorous protests in the United States and the world.

During his 6 years as a Senator of California (1953-1955), Nixon was one of the most zealous defenders of the NATO aggressive bloc, advocated the sending of US troops to the Korean mainland, reacted to China's renunciation of her legitimate right at the United Nations, and opposed the granting of autonomy to the Vietnamese public utility bodies. For eight years from 1953 to 1960, Eisenhower, Nixon and Dulles carried out an open

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Mr. Ha Van Lau:

IN REFUSING TO SET A TIME LIMIT FOR TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF US TROOPS, NIXON LET OUT HIS OBSTINACY TO GO ON WITH THE WAR

At the 36th session of the Paris Conference, American Ambassador Ha Van Lau, representative of the DRVN, again stressed the responsibility of the US government for the stalemate of the Conference, prolongation of the war and more useless sacrifices of American youth and people living and property. US troops do no more than step up criminal sweeps and bombings in South Viet Nam, and infringing on the sovereignty, and threatening the security of the DRVN. Of late, the US has frenziedly pushed up its "special war" in Laos seriously challenging a major smear campaign against the DRVN in order to cover up its criminal acts.

The DRVN envoy revealed the perfidy of President Nixon who in his Sept. 26, 1969 statement had not only too much of his "will for peace" but refused to set a deadline for total withdrawal of US troops from Viet Nam; this shows that the personal will of the US President in prolonging the war and US military occupation of South Viet Nam, in flagrant contradiction with the legitimate aspirations of the South Vietnamese people and even Nixon's promises in the presidential election campaign. Mr. Ha Van Lau, the most American newspaperman and reporter who had condemned Nixon's troop withdrawals in "small doses," he strongly blamed the US which, by clinging to its absurd demand for "imme-

NIXON, HIS PERSON AND POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

total troop withdrawal or refused to entirely take into consideration the total solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Proletarian Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam.

The DRVN negotiator concluded by giving the US rulers a stern warning, reaffirming the grim determination of the Vietnamese people to unite as one man to continue the war until total victory and to achieve President Ho Chi Minh's ultimate wishes to liberate South Viet Nam.

PEAKING before Mr. Ha Van Lau, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the RVSN, gave concrete proofs of US bad faith in the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

The US has been waging the greatest and most heinous war of aggression in history. The US government frequently invited the invitation of the Saigon puppet authorities to justify the dispatch of GIs to South Viet Nam, but the position of the DRVN has just been announced in Washington. Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh said: "If the US is so obstinate as to protract the war, we must make our suffering in South Viet Nam, it will be duly punished by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people and will not escape total defeat."

After the French colonialists were defeated in Dien Bien Phu and the 1954 Geneva Agreements were signed, the US brazenly kicked out the French and jumped into Viet Nam. The overall plan with regard to Viet Nam — bring Ngo Dinh Diem to power, sabotage the general election scheduled for 1956 under the Geneva Agreements, and carry out extremely barbarous persecution and massacre of South Vietnamese people — was drawn up and executed by the Republican Administration in the US.

Nixon, then Vice-President, played a main role in the US plan of aggression against Viet Nam, and his bellicose stance in this question was known to all. He came to Viet Nam many times to team up with Johnson's footsteps. At the same time, drawing the experience of failure of the previous administration, Nixon has been resorting to many crafty maneuvers and more effective deception.

The so-called "withdrawal of two batches of troops" have been but trick to appease the French officers and the Saigon puppets to refuse negotiations at any rate.

In the face of the obvious failure of the French colonialists, Nixon on April 16, 1954 said that if the French gave up the fighting, the US government would send troops to Indo-China if the situation warranted it, regardless of American public opinion.

In 1960, Nixon was appointed by the Republican party to run for the presidency, but was defeated by Kennedy. In 1962, he was again defeated as a candidate for the post of governor of California. He then declared it was his last bid to enter a state organ.

But Nixon did not abandon his ambitions. In 1968, he campaigned for his election to the Presidency at a time when the US was sustaining heavy failures in Viet Nam. Crafty by nature, Nixon turned to full account the weaknesses of the Johnson administration and war-wary mood among the American people. So, this notorious fire-eater quickly changed his mind and put up the plan to end the war.

All through his electoral campaign, Nixon made peace his central slogan and went to the length of declaring in Key Biscayne on October 13, 1968, "End me and I'll end the war in 6 months." But, the plumage of a dove could not hide the black feathers of a crow. While prattling about peace, Nixon objected to the cessation of the bombing in North Viet Nam. He opposed the Johnson administration's dragging out the war, declaring in Boston on August 21, 1967: "I believe it is right to commit our air and sea power against the North." In other words, he asked for heavier bombing against North Viet Nam.

After more than 8 months of Nixon's office, the people in the United States and the world have seen more clearly the warlike stance, colonialist policy and stubborn attitude of Nixon who at one time promised to "end the war in 6 months." As many American papers have pointed out, Nixon is following in Johnson's footsteps. At the same time, drawing the experience of failure of the previous administration, Nixon has been resorting to many crafty maneuvers and more effective deception.

The so-called "withdrawal of two batches of troops" have been but trick to appease the French officers and the Saigon puppets to refuse negotiations at any rate.

These affairs were known among the local people, soldiers of the puppet army and medical personnel at Thu Duc, Chi Hoa and Chau Quan who strongly protested against these heinous crimes.

One may ask what significance does the pull-out of 60,000 troops within half a year hold at a time when half a million American expeditionary troops are daily perpetrating heinous crimes in South Viet Nam? In fact, to withdraw troops that is only a maneuver aimed at prolonging the US military occupation of South Viet Nam and prolonging the war. Like the absurd demand for "mutual withdrawal", this trap withdrawn ploy definitely can solve nothing, instead only bares the US dark design to continue the aggressive war.

Nixon also spoke of the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people, but he urged to carry out this "right to self-determination" through a "general election" organized and controlled by the US lackeys and held at the gunpoint of the American troops. Nixon presumably had in mind the "general election" in Saigon when as Vice-President of the United States he made Ngo Dinh Diem "President" of the puppet administration. What Nixon called "the right to self-determination" is nothing less than the right for the US juntas to continue to serve as a tool of US neo-colonialism.

Nixon's scheme has been exposed everywhere. American progressives are pushing up the anti-war movement. A major part of the US Congress, including senators of the Democratic and Republican Parties, are strongly critical of the very dangerous policy of Nixon on the Viet Nam question. It was in this context that the US President made "sensational" statements. But no one has been taken in. Nixon claimed that he would beat the timetable for the withdrawal of 100,000 US troops of US Secretary of Defense Clifford. The reality is that he announced the withdrawal of only 60,000 men by the end of this year. Now, Nixon claimed that he was trying to "end the war before the end of 1970 or before the middle of 1971, but he still has to answer this question: if the US refuses to withdraw all its troops, how can it end the war? In fact, these manœuvres are only variants of the promise "to end the war in 6 months."

They put down touching impressions and self-criticisms in their newly-bound "moral note books". "Uncle Ho, today I have not listened attentively to your teaching lesson, I'll not do it again!" "Dear Uncle, I've made many mistakes in my physics exercise. I'll learn better..." Every morning before class begins groups of pupils sweep the floor in each classroom, weed the school

THE NORTH - GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

EDUCATION is an affair of the masses. To fulfil all your tasks you must promote socialist democracy to the full, establish good relationships and close solidarity among the teachers, between the teachers and the students, among the students themselves, among cadres of various levels, and between the school and the people.

(Excerpt from President Ho Chi Minh's October 15, 1968 Message to cadres, teachers, workers, employees, pupils and students in infant schools, general education schools, complementary education classes, secondary vocational schools, colleges and universities on the opening of the 1968-1969 school year)



UNCLE HO amidst schoolgirls

Bac Ly School and UNCLE HO's Teachings

A unusual solemnity has been prevailing in the Bac Ly Junior Secondary School (Nam Ha province) since the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh.

Every afternoon school begins in the headmaster and the principal teachers speak for fifteen minutes of Uncle Ho's revolutionary activities and exemplary heroism. Lessons of moral and lessons concerning current political events start with the same subject.

Never before have the pupils listened with so much interest. They felt no lack of enthusiasm. Of their own free will, they come to school with well-combed hair, in tidy clothes and wearing plaid shorts and shirts. They look as serious as grown-ups. They take good care of their books and copybooks, write in clear letters, learn their subjects well. We deeply regret over our bewilderment but we do not give up any lesson, knowing that Uncle Ho would not like us to do so.

In these days of mourning, all think in the heart of our hearts that we should offend the memory of Uncle Ho if we didn't do our best to teach well. We deeply regret over our bewilderment but we do not give up any lesson, knowing that Uncle Ho would not like us to do so.

On the day when Uncle Ho died, the teaching staff was beside itself with sorrow. Nobody thought he would be able to set his mind on giving lessons. After 30 minutes of silence, I'll not do it again!" "Dear Uncle, I've made many mistakes in my physics exercise. I'll learn better..."

Every morning before class begins groups of pupils sweep the floor in each classroom, weed the school

garden, look after their pigs and rabbits, water the chrysanthemum plants that reminds them of South Viet Nam.

They also tend their experimental plot green with pine-plants.

By doing minor but significant acts, the children feel that Uncle Ho is still in their midst.

Viet Nam Fatherland Front C.C. Holds 18th Session

On Sept 29 and 30, 1969 the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front held its 18th session (enlarged) in Hanoi with Ton Duc Thang, its President and President of the DRVN, in the chair.

After paying its last tribute to President Ho Chi Minh, founder and honorary President of the Front, the meeting recalled the teachings of the great deceased leader on the building and directing of the national united front and worked out the trend and future task of the Front.

The unity of the entire people, the origin of all our

past achievements, said Hoang Quoc Viet, a Front C.C. Presidium member, in his report, is the surest guarantee of the final victory of our people's struggle against US aggression and for national salvation, of the attainment of the fundamental objectives of our people and of President Ho Chi Minh's ultimate hope expressed at the end of his testament: "My ultimate wish is that our whole Party and people, closely joining their efforts, build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam, and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution."

Up to September 27, 1969

3,327 US PLANES DOWNED
IN NORTH VIET NAM

SAIGON TYRANTS SET POLICE DOGS ON POLITICAL DETAINES

On August 26, 1969, jailors of Thu Duc prison gave orders to the political detainees to move to other buildings so as to build memorial sites for their dead comrades. One of them even committed harakiri in front of the tycoons.

The puppet administration had to send all the wounded to Cho Quan hospital but forbade them to contact their families as to hasten up the whole business.

They were then sent to Chi Hoa prison under the escort of armoured cars and military police. At Chi Hoa they refused to get out of the vans and were assaulted by marines. They cursed the torturers, denounced their

US Imperialism Exposed as "Affluent but Impotent" by Our Patriotic Resistance

THE well-known military commentator Quyet Thang has written for the *Hanoi Daily People's Army* an article entitled "US setbacks in Viet Nam explode the 'US unlimited economic and military potentials' myth."

The first part of the article, backed by concrete figures, deals with the effects of the Viet Nam war on the so-called "US unlimited economic and military potentials".

The second part analyzes US military setbacks in Viet Nam and the actual character of "absolute superiority" of US military strength.

We give below the third and concluding part of the commentary.

In face of the failure and impotence of the US imperialists in Viet Nam, many American and Western strategists are puzzled and find it hard to understand why the long war potential of the US imperialism is not only unable to help them snatch any strategic victory but also to save them from defeat? Why has the US aggressive war in Viet Nam, a "so-called" superpower, landed this most powerful capitalist country of the capitalist world in insuperable difficulties? The truth has been revealed in *Time* (USA). Indochina thinks, it found that such a small country (as Viet Nam) has been able not only to cripple this mightiest war machine but to drive it into confusion.

— First of all, the limitations and weakening of economic and military potentials of US imperialism after its *inherent contradictions*. When referring to the US as the topmost imperialism we mean that it is the most powerful country heading the imperialist camp, although it is rotten, the parasitic, reactionary, rotten and moribund character of imperialism. The US is the hub of imperialism, the horns of dilemma. In its so-called monopoly capitalism deviating to the highest degree, is embarking on the militaristic path. The war industry tycoons and militarists join hands more and more tightly and are likely to control all the commanding heights. This is the *economic and social basis of the growing bellicosity and aggression of US imperialism*, and turns it into the biggest exporter, the most ruthless colonizer, the main source of war and aggression, and the public enemy number one, but this also shows the acuteness of the internal conflicts between the social character of the capitalist mode of private ownership of means of production in the capitalist mode of production in the US. It is the international gendarmerie, the watchdog of the imperialist camp and its ruling upholders of economic expansion (2). *It must deploy its economic and military forces all over the world* (3). Though it concentrates greatest efforts on the Viet Nam war, considers this as an imminent central task, it cannot neglect West Europe and other areas. Besides, it has also to cope with its allies, flexible friends formerly but now potent foes, such

as France, Japan, Great Britain, West Germany, etc., capitalizing on the difficulties of the US. Viet Nam is contending with it for influence. As it has to scatter its money and troops all over the world to live up to its role as international gendarmerie, it must devote all its economic and military strength to Southeast Asia and Viet Nam.

In a war, the most decisive factor is politics and man. Material strength can be made effective only by man. The US cannot put to an efficient use its huge potentials in the Viet Nam war because of its relations of production and rotten political regime, of its bellicose and aggressive policy, and of the unjust character of the war.

These contradictions are the most vivid illustration of the working of the law governing the decline of imperialism in general and of US imperialism in particular. The somber march of the latter follows an irresistible objective trend because the economic and social contradictions inherent in it are at present at their highest peak, and working for its irredeemable collapse, because the conflicts between it and the revolutionary peoples and progressive mankind come to light in a new era, the era of revolutionary storms.

— The heroic and successful struggle of the Vietnamese people has shown that US war potential is not in the least inexhaustible and is rapidly weakening.

US imperialism which uses neo-colonialism and colonial war to occupy South Viet Nam has met from the outset fundamental drawbacks in the political, military and economic field. These have been compelling it to go counter to the law and basic objectives of neo-colonialism, to submit greater and greater strategic failures. US colonialist policy and the most naked and cruel aggression ever known in the history of mankind used to implement this policy in South Viet Nam, are deficient by nature and doomed to failure from the very beginning. The weakness is the root cause limiting seriously the deployment of US war potential. Its expeditionary forces have to fight on a battlefield tens of thousands of miles from home, while the Vietnamese people resist aggressively. The US cannot be mobilized to the same extent as the Vietnamese people in the successful fight against US imperialism, to make the most of potential and resources available to it. But they have also given a strong play to the strong posture of the world revolution, enlisted the sympathy and support of the world's progressives including the American for their effort against the criminal war of US imperialism.

Apart from this firm resolve and sound line, our people know how to use their own resources, economic and military potential. They have a skillful offensive technique which consists in staging a combined action—military operation, political struggle and agitation among enemies, and in forcing the enemy to scatter his forces, in endeavoring to nibble them, cause them to disintegrate, and to weaken and wipe them out.

The enemy trusts his build-up, fire-power and great mobility to cope with our clever and matchless people's war tactics. But we have tactical methods that can effectively neutralize the strong points of the enemy and enable us to develop our own strength. We have adopted a lightning war, to hold the initiative of attack and fight the enemy from a winning posture which inflicts on him human and material losses impossible to make good.

We impose on him battles of our

own choice; thus US tactics is caught on the wrong foot, the US command is not in its element, its modern weapons are not able to play its "universality" as it wishes, its infantry is unable to play the role of spearhead in this land war, while its helicopters, regarded as the "key" to the war, cannot open an avenue of escape for US military stalemate.

Our people's war has plunged the US into dire straits where no amount of money, manpower and weapons is enough for it to carry on.

In this war the US imperialists have presumed upon their gigantic military force and huge economic potential to crush the South Viet Nam revolution in a short time, but they have failed lamentably and are forced to drag out the war. But the longer the war, the heavier their set-backs, and the greater their difficulties. This is the inevitable trend of their aggressive war, though stubborn, they cannot keep it up for a longer time on the present scale and intensity. Our people are winning and will finally defeat US aggressive war and neo-colonialism.

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Clearly, the economic and military potentials of our people have prevailed over those of US imperialism in this war. It is this economic and military strength of our people's war which is invincible. This greatest resistance in our history has defeated the myth of "unlimited" economic potential and "invincible" military strength of US imperialism, the most hated bandit of our time.

Though their ultimate defeat is left in no doubt, the diehard American aggressors have not given up their dark design to cling to South Viet Nam. They are trying to find a way out for this war, but in a winning posture; they have left no stone unturned to "de-Americanize" or to "Vietnamize" the war with the utopian hope of replacing GIs

with puppet troops in order to keep South Viet Nam in the orbit of US neo-colonialism.

More than ever, our people, millions as one man, are resolved to respond to President Ho Chi Minh's sacred appeal: "to perseveringly push forward the resistance war, and for the sake of the survival of the US troops and colleagues of the diehard regime so as to liberate the South, defend the North and ultimately achieve peaceful national reunification."

(1) In the Korean war, the ratio of nuclear weapons was 52 per cent against 4 per cent for conventional weapons. Before and after 1960 this ratio was reversed, i.e. 30 per cent in favor of Viet Nam. The production of nuclear weapons makes up for 53 per cent while conventional weapons 47 per cent.

(2) The US has resorted to various tricks to carry out economic expansion: 1 — Ads or special form of overseas investments; 2 — private overseas investments; 3 — exports of goods; 4 — dollar as "sovereign" currency of the capitalist system. US overseas investments amount to 120 billion dollars. The US has a foreign market with a consumption capacity of about 150 billion dollars (30 billion dollars of goods from the US and 120 billion dollars of goods turned out by US overseas firms).

(3) According to Time magazine of April 9, 1969, besides a force operating in and around Viet Nam, the US has about 900,000 troops overseas, has several dozen bases with 48 countries and is running 470 major bases at home and 300 major bases abroad (overseas bases total over 2,000 big and small).

He paused for a while, took a few more sips of hot tea, and went on with a point of humor: "But what is important is that it is the Americans who played the Vietnamese in the 'survival' schools in the United States gave us a good beating, yes, a good beating, although it was a short one. How do you like the beating of the sort? The only torture battery I've ever seen is precisely the one at the US 'survival' school. I want the officials in the Pentagon to close all these good-for-nothing schools."

Air Force Lieutenant V.R. also had a concern of his own, and it was again a concern of the punishment back then. He made this remark which sounds rather philosophical: "We think the Administration will treat us quite brutally! Those who fail to achieve their aim before an adversary usually have the tendency to take vengeance on the adversary."

"Who knows their anger at their failures will not descend upon us? We are very anxious about the treatment of the prisoners in the States. But we don't know if we have made every preparation. They may call us traitors. Well, they may court-martial us. Do you know, the commandants I'll have to confront will be all white-haired commanders. There will be generals and admirals. They will stare at us like this..." He rose up, put his arms across his chest, slightly bent forward. "But I'll stand erect and defend my conduct which I believe is right."

(Continued page 7)

US Pilots Captured in Viet Nam

Their Messages to Washington

Editor's Note: Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army) has just published a long reportage on US pilots captured and now detained in North Viet Nam. The following is one of the final chapters of this story. Subheads are ours.

"**W**e have been duped..." They have lied to us..." Mr. Johnson, you said does not fit in with facts. Either you yourself are deceived or you have deliberately deceived us. In North Viet Nam, people are going to the polls very regularly. They go to the polls in an orderly one, thing very few of us in the States know. Their economy is indeed still at a low level but it is developing very promisingly. The Vietnamese are imbued with very ardent patriotism. They strongly hate the aggressors. They are a very civilized, human and tolerant people. They have given us a very great impression. They are not out of their kind hearts, because they have a long tradition of humanity toward defeated enemies who have surrendered. They are very open-minded and know many things more than we do. I have known only a few persons but all those I

have met show a wide knowledge, a high culture and especially a very kind heart."

Navy Lieutenant Commander Allen Stratton, captured on January 5, 1969, told a foreign journalist: "You ask me what message I want to send to the US. Well, that's this: they must weigh carefully before embarking on a war. They should understand the opportunity better. Our adversaries are much more relative, can only increase in proportion to our escalation. We want you to understand that here most of us were captured by rifle-holding farmers and peasants, not by professionals. They are fighting back at us not only with the force of their army which is already something very formidable, but also with the strength of their people which is even more formidable." He continued, with his head bent: "Here, only when some of us met together did we realize that there is a great many of us who were captured by all kinds of carabiniers, rifles, knives, sticks, and also farm tools like hoes, weeder, etc. I fought like a tickle. We saw many men in Washington know detail this very unusual sight: our plane was shot down and we

bailed out. American aircraft were swarming overhead, bombing and strafing the surroundings. That made our hair stand on end. Yet, the Vietnamese rushed out to capture us without any fear. They were continuing to thunder furiously. They rushed to us with sparkling eyes and tight lips. They brandished their guns. The last thing we could do was to drop everything that could be considered a weapon and raise our hands to ask for mercy. This frightful moment when we thought we were going to depart from this is still fresh in my mind. I'll never forget it."

COMPLETELY USELESS PREPARATIONS

In early 1969, after Nixon took office on January 20, I met Air Force Lieutenant F.S. in the camp. I asked him: "Well, Johnson has just gone. The White House and Nixon has just arrived. What do you think of it?" He hesitated for a while then spoke in the same breath as if he had been pondering over it long before: "Yes, it seems Mr. Johnson has gone back to Texas. There he has a very big

ranch. But he may not, in good conscience, forget us here. He is interested to know if we have sent us here. Can it be that he will now sit idly to watch his milch cows and leave us in the lurch?"

This debt Johnson has not paid them, but the Americans here have already been thinking with comprehension of the treatment the Nixon administration would mete out to them if ever they should be fortunate enough to return to the States. This is a matter what each man tries to escape from his camp. Mr. Eisenhower never tried to escape from his camp. This is a matter which I will quote to you: "We have shown ourselves not to be beaten, but to be conquered."

It is the fear of being charged with "guiltiness" charged with "co-operation with the enemy", with "treason" once back in the United States. I wanted then ordered the Army to make immediate inquiries into the US prisoners-of-war. This is a very careful study last nearly five years. More than 4,000 dossiers, and thousands of documents from one to 20 pages thick were submitted to the inquiry body. If I am not mistaken, as a result 322 US officers and servicemen were brought to trial being hanged by the opponents. All of them were sentenced to death by martial courts. Thousands of others were put to disciplinary measures in one form or another. "We have shown ourselves not to be beaten, but to be conquered."

This was a really painful job which was to answer a list of 75 questions on their conduct while in the enemy's hands. The US also asked to answer nearly so many questions of the military intelligence service aimed at getting information about Mr. Eisenhower. It was held in At the time, the consensus was that never before had there been such a massive decline of morale and such a massive cooperation with the enemy. Nobody tried to escape from his camp. This is a matter which I will quote to you: "We have shown ourselves not to be beaten, but to be conquered."

He paused, sipped some hot tea, then continued leisurely: "We not only had to learn by heart the 'Code of Conduct' but to undergo a period of seven to ten days of training in the 'survival' schools. There we were taught how to find an escape route after falling in a trap, to seek for food by oneself, to raid for help, to have no beyond the four questions prescribed in case of capture, to endure hunger, thirst and torture, to escape prison, to keep silence because to speak silence and to give away any information is also a weapon (1)." What irony it was this two-week program of survival! It was completed in two months. We must forget this camp and all of us agreed the pocket-books that were supposed to guide us in finding edible leaves and plants in catching and finding birds, etc. The pocket-books were printed with various kinds of edible plants, fruit and tubers as well as the fishing nets, hooks, saws, knives, etc. are all to no avail. Because no sooner had we bailed out than you were already there!"

CELEBRATIONS OF People's China National Day

On the evening of September 20, a grand meeting attended by the highest Party and State leaders of the DRVN was held in Hanoi under the auspices of the CC of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association, and the Viet Nam Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, to commemorate the 20th Founding Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

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A Chinese film week, a photo exhibition and talks on the splendid achievements recorded by the brother Chinese people in socialist construction were organized in Hanoi.

The Voice of Viet Nam Radio and Hanoi press put out special programs and articles to greet the 20th National Day of the People's Republic of China.

20th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China

October 1, 1949:

A GREAT LANDMARK IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

Excerpts from Nhan Dan Editorial of October 1, 1969 —

THE successful national people's democratic revolution in China and the birth of the People's Republic of China on October 1st, 1949 were tremendous and glorious achievements of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and of the Chinese people after decades of hard and extremely valiant struggle against the domination of the imperialists, feudalists and bureaucratic capitalists. The founding of socialist China whose population makes up a quarter of the world's definitively tipped the balance of forces in the world in favour of the socialist, national, democratic and peace forces.

It was at the same time a very great victory of Marxism-Leninism and the international communist and workers' movement and the most important advance of the world revolution following the Great October Socialist Revolution. It has greatly stimulated the revolutionary movement in various countries, especially the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of our Party and people, throughout his revolutionary life, was ceaselessly concerned with fostering the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and China who are comrades and brothers.

The presence of a delegation of our Party and Government led by Premier Pham Van Dong and a delegation of South Viet Nam headed by President Nguyen Huu Tho at the 20th anniversary celebrations of the National Day of the People's Republic of China is clear indication of our people's appreciation of the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, and undying efforts to enhance their respective positions and first of all, press for the quick withdrawal of all American troops from South Viet Nam.

They demanded that the US withdraw all American troops and troops of its allies and threats to the security of the DRVN, South Viet Nam must enjoy independence, peace, democracy and neutrality. We Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and reunification of the country must be satisfied.

It called on all progressive journalists to launch from December 20, 1969 a widespread anti-American campaign in various countries, to denounce and condemn the US imperialists' continued acts of aggression in South Viet Nam, to support the South Vietnamese people's position and first of all, press for the quick withdrawal of all American troops from South Viet Nam.

In their revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese people have never ceased receiving wholehearted support and assistance from the Communist Party, Government and people of China, in their past resistance and depending on their own efforts, have recorded considerable successes in their socialist revolution and building of socialism, thus turning the former semi-feudal, semi-colonial, poor and backward China into a powerful socialist country endowed with modern industry, agriculture and national defence and developed culture and science.

Viet Nam and China are close neighbouring socialist countries, always bound to each other in the long struggle against the French colonialists as well as in their socialist construction in the two countries and for the common ideal and goal — socialism and communism.

I.O.J. CONFERENCE Gives Viet Nam Full Support

THE Conference of the International Organization of Journalists (I.O.J.) which opened on September 21 unanimously approved two documents — a Manifesto and a Resolution — fully supporting the Vietnamese people's right to liberate the South, defeat the North and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of their country.

The US must stop, the Resolution said, all violations of the laws and rights of the South Vietnamese people throughout the world and the to-point overall support of the South Viet Nam government and the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government as the sole legitimate basis for the settlement of the Viet Nam problem. They demanded that the US withdraw all American troops and troops of its allies and threats to the security of the DRVN, South Viet Nam must enjoy independence, peace, democracy and neutrality. We Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and reunification of the country must be satisfied.

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After scoring the US imperialists' tricky "plan for peace" which was based on the US Manifesto and the Resolution — fully supporting the Vietnamese people's right to liberate the South, defeat the North and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of their country.

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THEIR MESSAGES...

(Continued from page 5)

HUMOUR AND LESSONS

HERE, in prison, they are allowed to listen to the radio, read newspapers and write wall-papers. Among the scores of cartoons I saw, I remember some which bore a marked American mode of thinking and style. Navy Lieutenant Commander C.X., drew a picture featuring a US plane in flames, crashing into the US steamer with graves of US soldiers. He said: "Yes, Senator, it is the land we intend to burn at the end against subversion and sabotage."

And there are many, many more such cartoons. A captured US pilot told me: "Look, these are our cartoonists. They may not be too late to get an inside page in the paper. The paper featured Westmoreland with a full four-star patch, and a suitcase in his hand containing a big plane named 'Washington'. The paper wanted to send them all back to Washington as a gift to the gentlemen in the White House."

More American pilots detained here did not say in their words: it was not that these bigwigs in Washington had any concern for these striped-pajamas writers. They just like to add that the number of those qualified fighter-pilots considered as hardened combatants was not worth a cent here. The best thing they should do is end quickly this wrong war and bring all the American boys home."

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Under the heading: "On the front line in the war", Captain B. wrote the following in his memoirs: "Here I have read with fascinating interest many Vietnamese stories published in English. The stories about the Cu Chi guerrillas have captivated me. Not only am I sympathetic to the brave fighters of this little country, but also in my imagination, I've begun to encourage them."

Further down, he wrote: "The losses which American planes caused to the population of Cu Chi and of the surrounding areas inflicted on real human beings, on my friends in the stories, I've just read and still remember... These crimes are so terrible, they are a record of figures. They are an offence against my feelings. They anger me..." Another passage depicted his feelings up to now: "The Vietnamese newspaper a dogfight between Vietnamese pilots and American air pirates: 'I have great excitement a fight with the Vietnamese,' says the US air pirate. 'I share his emotion. It is admirable, his exploit in defense of his country!'" He added, handing me his memoirs: "That's the only defender of their country can have elevated feelings. We cannot have such feelings. We only fight courageously when we have something to fight for, repelling aggressors against our Motherland for example. But the US is not our motherland, nor is it our country. You are the only ones to fight in defense of your country."

In this case unfortunately, we are not yet many such meaningful drawings and impressions. This is understandable. Not that all US air pirates have quickly come to terms. Some of them, a few of them still have the frame of mind of aggressors. Nevertheless, the setbacks of the US on the battlefield, and theounding successes of the Vietnamese people have echoed to these prison walls and gradually opened their eyes to reality. If even

administration end the war of aggression in Viet Nam and pull out all American troops so that these pilots may be soon rejoin their families."

Though having no pity for the pilots, the Nixon administration cannot but be alarmed by their capture since they are the eyes of the US Air Force, which in its turn is the trump-card of Washington's "big stick" policy. A US Navy captain said: "As far as I know, there are now in the United States Armed Forces quite a lot of pilots of transport, reconnaissance, training, refueling and tank planes and helicopters." But there are only a few thousand pilots of fighter-bombers. The fighter pilots can look down upon us, the US is a sort of unarmed arm service. I would like to add that the number of those qualified fighter-pilots considered as hardened combatants was not worth a cent here. The best thing they should do is end quickly this wrong war and bring all the American boys home."

From the diaries and memoirs of the "striped-pajamas writers" we can draw something very useful for the present Nixon company.

Under the heading: "On the front line in the war", Captain B. wrote the following in his memoirs: "Here I have read with fascinating interest many Vietnamese stories published in English. The stories about the Cu Chi guerrillas have captivated me. Not only am I sympathetic to the brave fighters of this little country, but also in my imagination, I've begun to encourage them."

In the last pages, along with a commentary on the American withdrawal of Khe Sanh, the same artist in striped-pajamas drew the following picture: a bulging US military truck with the inscription: "USARV Withdrawal Co." USARV Withdrawal Co. On the truck were many mounts of earth planted with signs reading: "Hill 741" "Hill 780" ... On the side beneath an arrow pointing in the direction of Saigon was a broken wooden board inscribed with these words: "Hold at Hill 741". L-10 Gls. Two Gls were busily shovelling earth onto the track. One told the other: "We can't hold Khe Sanh, here so we are going to the whole road to Saigon."

In another wall-paper issued in early 1969, Navy Captain R.C. drew a picture of Uncle Sam with a star-and-striped bandana on his clothes, covered with hundreds of patches, each spelling out one social ill in the US such as "price-rise", "tax increase", "unemployment", "black violence". The biggest patch bore the word "Viet Nam war". An American shook hands with Uncle Sam, saying: "Many do you feel depressed? We are in the new year, you must get some better clothes, hey?"

Another artist, Navy Lieutenant K.,画了一幅由一个半臂缠着 Abrams shouting orders to an American female secretary who was dusting the drawer in his escritorio. The drawer bore the inscriptions: "Search and Destroy", "First Dry-Season Counter-Offensive", "Se-

bieftains of aggressive circles like McNamara and Clifford have had to admit the impasse and failure of the US, there is reason to believe that these hirings of their sense to the point of denying the evident failure of the US and the obvious victory of the Vietnamese administration end the war of aggression in Viet Nam and pull out all American troops so that these pilots may be soon rejoin their families."

As you can see for yourselves, we are all holders of the weapons of secrets of the US defence fabric. What a danger now are the hands of the adversary! How can they be controlled?

In fact, among the striped-pajamas pilots detained here many have quite substantial knowledge of the questions of strategy, tactics, techniques and weaponry of the US armed forces.

Some have graduated from military institutes and know quite well the strategic policies of the military aggression of the US imperialists under the wings of US imperialism. Others had worked for many years in key organs of the Pentagon. Some are engineers, military aircraft constructors and technical experts of importance in the bases of the US Air Force and Navy. Just think that they would some day divulge things beyond the present limits of the "Code of Conduct" suffices to make the hair of Pentagon and CIA officials rise on end.

Yet, these unique captures are piled up in the prisons of the DRVN. How can Nixon, Landau and their like face this hard fact with peace in their minds?

THANH TIN

In the First Half of September

More US Imperialists' Crimes in SVN

THE US aggressors have incessantly been stepping up cruel war acts to maintain the maximum military pressure on nearly 20 million Vietnamese people. The US expeditionary corps have continually been using noxious chemicals and gas against civilians.

The US imperialists have supplied the puppet army with 170 warships and have speedily been building up 150 naval vessels up to nearly 50,000 men in order to intensify the offensive by the US against the South Vietnamese. The US imperialists are an offence against my feelings. They anger me..."

Another passage depicted his feelings up to now: "The Vietnamese newspaper a dogfight between Vietnamese pilots and American air pirates: 'I have great excitement a fight with the Vietnamese,' says the US air pirate. 'I share his emotion. It is admirable, his exploit in defense of his country!'" He added, handing me his memoirs: "That's the only defender of their country can have elevated feelings. We cannot have such feelings. We only fight courageously when we have something to fight for, repelling aggressors against our Motherland for example. But the US is not our motherland, nor is it our country. You are the only ones to fight in defense of your country."

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Mr. Ho Chi Minh has nothing to do with the South Vietnamese", he decided not to observe the ceasefire. He ordered the US to stop its bombing operations from 42 in the pre-truce days to 50 on September 8, then to 50 on September 8, 50 air missions and 50 naval bombardments against many regions all through September 8.

Averell Harriman, former US chargé d'affaires at the US Embassy in Saigon, PLAF to meet President Ho Chi Minh, UPI on September 7, in a TV interview: "I am sorry to hear Saigon has reached this (3-day) truce. We should uphold the truce and extend it. Our major interest is not to support Thieu's personal position." Senator Jacob Javits, on September 7, in a speech at the US Embassy in Saigon, PLAF to meet President Ho Chi Minh, UPI on September 7, in a TV interview: "I am sorry to hear Saigon has reached this (3-day) truce. We should uphold the truce and extend it. Our major interest is not to support Thieu's personal position."

"President Nixon's policy of negotiations in Paris and political evolution in Saigon is badly stalled on both sides," said Mr. Harriman. "The US is not a non-communist government was never based on a sense of realism."

In these days of mourning, teachers and pupils often come to the "School Museum". There they like to look at historical photos of Uncle Ho. He engaged in friendly talk with two teachers of the school Nguyen Le Hoa and Nguyen Giay in Quang Trach. They were very interested in Uncle Ho's life and work.

Uncle Ho's wife, Kim Ky, told me: "In the last school year, 6 per cent of our candidates failed in the exam. In each class, four or five pupils had to do extra work in the same form. That was our great concern. We'll do our best to make greater efforts, and be worthy of Uncle Ho's praiseworthy."

THE LONG

In September: Translating Their Mourning into Revolutionary Deeds

PLAF of All Arms Inflicted on the Enemy Heavy Losses in All South Viet Nam Strategic Areas

- Patriotic Forces Wiped Out or Decimated
 - A Regimental CP
 - 14 Battalions or Similar Units
 - 40 Companies of US Satellite and Puppet Troops.
- Hundreds of Millions of People Took Part in Uprisings, Taking Away Important Strategic Regions from Enemy Control.

Far from demoralizing PLAF men, the deep grief over President Ho Chi Minh's death in September last which has affected all Vietnamese worthy of this name, has redoubled their energy, as the enemy has seen it. Though the patriots strictly observed a 3-day truce, only returned the blows of the enemy who once again showed a great dishonesty, his losses proved very serious. Without mentioning the damage caused in many daily clashes by small guerrilla groups in villages in which the enemy set foot, the US and quislings had in September a regimental CP wiped out, 14 battalions or similar units and over 40 companies put out of action.

THE PLAF struck at enemy defence belts, stormed many points d'ap- pu and armoured compounds in the sectors north and northwest of Saigon, in Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces. They penetrated into the enemy defence position around Da Nang, the biggest US base in South-East Asia, and destroyed either by shelling or by assault, a dozen positions of military CPs, logistic depots, etc., and even the targets located in the city itself. Besides, dozens of posts, bases, sub-sector CPs, military training centres were assailed and swept rough off in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, the Western High Plateaux and the Mekong Delta.

PLAF attacks on communication lines were disastrous for the enemy chiefly on Roads No 13 (Saigon-Loc Ninh), No 15 (Bien Hoa-Vung Tau), No 9 (Dong Ha-Tan Lam), No 1 (Saigon-Hue), the railway sections still open to traffic between Da Nang and Hue, and waterways such as the Long Tau canal, linking Saigon to the sea, the Western Van Co and Eastern Van Co whose basin lies between Saigon and the large Mekong Delta, the Bo De which waters the

Ca Mau peninsula and the Cua Viet linking Dong Ha, the biggest US logistic base south of the DMZ, to the sea.

In September, hundreds of thousands of people living in enemy-held areas, rose up and assaulted hundreds of strategic military communication camps which the enemy attempted to "empty the water and take the fish." Many important strategic areas, such as the periphery of some towns or cities, bases or localities along trunk communication lines, were freed from enemy control.

Here are the most remarkable PLAF feats in September:

South of the DMZ at the 17th parallel, patriotic forces hammered at US positions in Tan Mai region (Rockpile) and bombarded the HQ of US Marine Division 3 at Dong Ha, putting out of action 800 enemy troops, forcing the enemy to evacuate three gun emplacements and downing 8 days (up to Sept. 18) 32 aircraft (13 on Sept. 13 alone).

Near Hue, 200 GLs including a great many officers, were killed or wounded in these two onsets against two brigade HQs of US Airborne Division 10. Besides, two puppet regimental CPs (one in Huu city) came under fire. Royal guerrillas operating in low-lying districts and a mountain district in that region knocked out 550 enemy soldiers (Sept. 5-20).

On the Da Nang front, the HQs of US Third "Amphibious Forces" and US Marine Division 5 as well as Da Nang and Nuoc Man airbases, logistic bases, a military training centre and other enemy positions suffered heavy losses in men and material. Further southeast, in Quang Ngai province, PLAF counter-raids in 4 districts inflicted heavy damage on the enemy who took too

casualties and had 13 armoured vehicles destroyed when the Chop Chat post was overrun by the PLAF.

In South Central Viet Nam, 183km east-northeast of Saigon the sub-sector CP at Song Lay was stormed and farther east, the patriots wiped out an enemy battalion and 2 companies, wrecked 35 vehicles and 3 cannons and downed 3 choppers in a devastating ambush. In the Western High Plateaux, Di Linh sub-sector CP, 175km northeast of Saigon, was flattened; a regimental CP, a puppet battalion and 4 companies and a group of American advisors were wiped out, 400 enemy casualties were listed. At Dalat, a mountain resort, PLAF men pounded a police training centre and disabled 60 men.

On Saigon front (provinces in Western Nam Bo) about 30 enemy positions were assaulted in a night in Binh Long and Phuoc Long provinces, including the base of Brigade 3, First Cav, the CP of puppet Regiment 9 and 4 sub-sector CPs. At Chon Thanh (CP of puppet Regiment 9), the enemy had 500 men put out of action and 20 armoured vehicles destroyed on the night of Sept. 4. A few days later, a puppet Ranger battalion was wiped out and another decimated in the Dac Lap river area, about 150km north-northwest of Saigon. 200 vehicles were blasted out of use and 12 companies knocked out of the charge when two enemy columns were ambushed on Road No 13 and 3 encampments overrun by the PLAF.

Northwest of Saigon, in Tay Ninh province, the patriots stormed 2 US camps and 11 put out of action, 2,000 enemy troops put out of action, 30 helicopters grounded and over 100 vehicles destroyed.

Near Saigon, a US encampment at Bo La, a puppet battalion CP at Thanh An and a US CP near Dau Tieng were levelled: the enemy lost 300 men and 37 vehicles.

South of Saigon, in an area about 30km from the city, 300 adverse troops were disabled and 5 vessels sunk by the PLAF. A significant event: At Ky Son, a patriotic soldier in the puppet army, incensed by the American advisors and puppet officers' orders to his mates to go on a raid during the truce in memory of President Ho Chi Minh, shot at his superiors and killed an American colonel and an American major.

Southeast of Saigon, the PLAF wrecked 12 tanks and armoured cars and exacted a toll of 300 enemy troops including many Thai mercenaries.

In the Mekong Delta, despite the floods of the Mekong river this year in 8 provinces, 12 enemy companies and 3 battalions were written off the muster roll. Nearly 50,000 people in My Tho and Ben Tre provinces dismantled 70 strategic hamlets. From Sept. 4 to 12, in My Tho province alone, 2,000 adverse troops and 60 vehicles were put out of action. From Sept. 4 to 15, in Ben Tre province, 1,000 enemy soldiers met the same fate and 7 vessels sent to the bottom. In An Giang province, PLAF men inflicted on the enemy 500 casualties in concerted action at Tue Du and another 1,500 in Can Tho province.

THE successes obtained in September by the 3 categories of PLAF troops (regular, local and guerrilla) in various regions once more threw light on the sore plight of the US and quislings. Their "hold-and-clear" strategy and defensive tactics have come to grief. Their 6,525 which drop thousands of tons of bombs daily, their tactical air force, and their artillery which squander huge quantities of ammunition are incapable of altering the course of events which brings them nearer and nearer to total collapse.